

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

The Condition of the South.

It is scarcely possible for the human imagination to conceive of a more deplorable state of things than now exists in the Southern States of this Union. The terrible penalty which that people has paid for inaugurating an unceasing civil war, is not summed up when we recite the loss of life sustained by them in carrying it on, nor when we count the thousands of empty chairs around southern firesides. The whole South is one vast graveyard, in which lie buried the fathers, brothers, husbands and sons of those who madly flung away their lives at the behest of ambitious men who aimed to make labor perpetually degrading. If there could be restored to them all their material prosperity, the loss of life alone would be a most frightful punishment for their sins. But when we recount all their losses by this mad revolt, the footing becomes appalling.

Not less than two hundred and fifty thousand of the flower of their youth and manhood have found dishonorable graves. Probably a much larger number have been crippled for life in a cause that they cannot look back to with any degree of pleasure, and which has left them without any provision for the comfort of themselves or their families. It is to be regretted that the gold stowed away in foreign countries by their leaders, could not be made a pension fund for the benefit of the crippled rank and file who were conscripted into the rebel army. The number of the maimed who will go to their graves pensionless except the poor charity which pity awards, will be the second count in the indictment against the slaveholders' rebellion.

But when we come to estimate the losses of this people in a material way, the power of figures is taxed as it never was before. The millions of rebel debt contracted in foreign countries, we leave to be calculated by the happy holders of Confederate bonds, who hoped to furnish the sinners of war for the overthrow of Republican institutions, and make a nice thing for themselves at the same time. The South will never pay that debt, but it helped to impoverish them because it protracted a cause that was hopeless.

It is safe to say that no people upon the face of the earth have ever suffered so severely for their transgressions as they, and it may justly be added that no people have ever more deserved the chastisements that have been laid upon them. Their killed and wounded are upon every acre of their once beautiful land; their system of labor has been entirely and forever broken up; their slaves to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars are singing the chant of liberty and are forever free; their plantations have been made desolate; their cities have been sacked and burned; their railroads have been nearly ruined; their inland navigation has been totally destroyed; all business relations have been broken up; their currency has been blotted out; their churches have been used as stables and hospitals; their schools and academies have been torn to pieces to cook soldier's rations; their armies have been defeated and disbanded; many of their prominent men are incarcerated in Northern dungeons; their representative head clanks the chains himself that he vainly attempted to rivet upon other limbs; some of their most arrogant and haughty military leaders are praying for pardon, while others are self-banished from the land of their birth. All this and infinitely more has come upon them. There is not a private sorrow nor a public grief whose cup they have not drained to its very dregs. Caused to labor, they must now work or starve. Born (as they thought) to command, their haughty airs only provoke smiles and ridicule. The bubble of their boasted superiority over Northern mudsills has been pricked with the laynet and collapsed. Their prestige of blood and race has vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream. The living envy the dead, and the memory of the dead is a stench in the nostrils of honest men. No wonder the South cries aloud, like the first murderer, that her punishment is already greater than she can bear.

The Springfield Republican thinks the time has come when it will do no harm to make some disclosure respecting attempts made last winter to destroy the arsenal there, which have hitherto been kept quiet for prudential reasons. It appears that a torpedo made in imitation of a lump of coal was discovered under a flight of stairs, in the arsenal last December, and on being opened proved to contain powder and inflammable material enough, it exploded, to entirely destroy the building. Investigation shows that the infernal machine was left by two women or men in women's clothes, who were distributed just in time to prevent them from igniting its fuse. The Republican details two other attempts to cripple the armory in different ways, both of which fortunately failed as completely as the first.

An important declaration by Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, on negro suffrage has recently been made. That eminent statesman, heretofore reckoned a pretty strict conservative, is of opinion that in the revolted States the United States Government has full power to prescribe the terms of citizenship, and to confer the right of suffrage and he deems it the duty of the Government to give the ballot to the negro as the means of insuring to those States a loyal and republican form of government.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—During the month of May, there were taken under the homestead law, at the St. Peter's land office, Minn., 1,893 acres; besides 2,870 acres sold for cash; at the Winnebago land office, 22,560 acres; at the Minneapolis office, 22,898 acres; at Iowa, Mich., 5,037; and at Brownville, Nebraska, 5,902 acres.

Letter from the Iron Mines.

Bloomsburg, May 30, 1865.

Editors Gazette.—In my last I promised to give some description of the iron works in this vicinity. I have visited several furnaces. They are built of stone and have to be strong and substantial. The inside of the furnace is something like the shape of an egg little end up, varying from ten to twenty feet in diameter and from twenty to thirty feet high. Into the top is dumped the ore, lime and coal. Steam engine or water power is used to blow a blast of cold air into a heating apparatus which heats the air and then is forced out by the blast of cold air immediately into the furnace, thus causing such an intense heat that soon fuses the ore making it run to the bottom of the furnace, and after a sufficient quantity is melted a hole is punched in the bottom, letting the molten iron run down a gutter about twenty feet, thence it is directed into a branch gutter which carries it down to the moulds prepared in the sand and when one row of moulds is filled the stream is turned off and directed to another row of moulds, and so on till all are filled. It was a splendid sight to see the molten iron flow down the gutters and all the moulds full of the bright red liquid, which was soon destined to be solidified into rough looking pigs, and thence sent to the rolling mills where it is again melted to the right consistency to be pressed between rollers which compress it into bars, railroad iron, &c. The red hot cinder was turned from the gutter in another direction into holes in the ground about a foot in depth and four feet wide, and after being allowed to cool large iron hooks attached to a derrick were hither under the mass which was loaded into a cart made entirely of iron so as not to take fire as the mass was generally red hot on the bottom, and being loaded on the cart, if the horse did not soon be off and dump it, he would find it too hot for him. Indeed, working about the furnace cannot be said to be a very cooling operation for man or beast at this season of the year. My next visit was to the mines where the ore is obtained, and as the miners were not then at work, I improved the opportunity of exploring their work in the underground regions. One of the miners volunteered to be my guide, and providing each a light we proceeded down a shaft which was about six feet wide and four feet high, making it necessary for us to proceed down the pitch of about forty degrees in a stooping posture, the bottom being wet and slippery it was with difficulty that I made my way down without slipping. After proceeding about two hundred feet we came to a rail track running at right angles to the one we came down on, and this track went along past the places where each miner had his station, from which a branch track led up to where he was at work. The ore lies in drifts of from six to eighteen inches in thickness, above and below which is a thin drift of sandstone which is shelly and has to be taken out separate from the ore. Above and below the sandstone it is solid rock, thus leaving a space of only from two to three feet in depth for the miner to work in, compelling him to recline upon his side and use his pick and shovel in that position, carrying his lamp on the top of his head and also pushing his ear along with his head till it reaches the inclined plane or shaft, when he puts his cheek with his name upon it and it is hauled up by a rope operated by horse or sometimes steam power. The ore is of a reddish brown color and is generally soft like dirt after it is dug out of its bed, but it is packed in so tight it is hard to get it out. It is sometimes solid and has to be blasted. My back soon feeling the effect of my cramped up position and not having on a miners rig I could not recline on the dirty bottom without the risk of a lecture from my better half, though my appearance on my arrival at the top was such as to deserve a reprimand for my carelessness, yet I cannot say that I am sorry that I made the trip, as the knowledge gained overbalanced the trouble in making the exploration. On arriving upon terra firma I found a boy and horse cultivating corn directly over the place where I was reconnoitering under ground. The next mine I visited went from a valley straight into the hillside, and was of sufficient height to admit a horse to haul the cars for nearly half a mile from its entrance. Along the main track the miner's stations are considerably above the main track and shoots are made to empty the hand cars into from the branch tracks and slides are fixed into the shoots to let the ore fall into the horse cars and thence it is drawn out to the entrance and dumped into other shoots and loaded into wagons and hauled to the furnace. We have all heard of underground railroads by which slaves escaped by some secret passage from the land of bondage to freedom, but here can be found real underground railroads where red men (made so by the dust of the ore) pass to and fro procuring that most useful of metals for the advancement of civilization, and of which our government has made no small use in civilizing our "wayward sisters of the South," and the iron men have made their full share out of the war, but now the price of iron having gone down they begin to make very faces and to cut down the wages, which is the cause of frequent "strikes." But these matters will soon regulate themselves for in our transition from the practice of war to the arts of peace, labor and material will be required in building up instead of destroying, and the tools and implements needful must be made and put into use, and there will be employment for all, and although extravagant prices will not and ought not to be expected, yet it is the bounden duty of good citizens to carry forward all lawful enterprises that will help each other to live and enjoy the blessings of a free country. We should also require our legislators to keep a watchful eye upon all monopolies and keep them within such bounds as to give full scope to individual enterprise, otherwise large incorporated monopolies will soon be as hurtful to us as slaveholding was to the South.

and may ere long be the means of getting up another pretty rebellion. The only way to prevent this is to vote only for those who cannot be bought or flattered into carrying out the plans of wire pullers and political trucksters who are always on hand when their interests are at stake.

Crops in this vicinity look fine, but it is feared heavy rains will cause the luxuriant growth of grass and grain to lodge and make it difficult gathering.

PETROLEUM.

HOW VICKSBURG WAS TAKEN.

Interesting Account of Grant's Plan and Sherman's Protest.

(Springfield) Correspondence of the Chicago Republican. In the Republican of June 2d was published an editorial article with an extract headed "A Scrap of History," and which gives an account of Gen. Sherman's written protest against Gen. Grant's circuitous march around Vicksburg, and by which he cut himself off from his base of supplies; describes how Gen. Sherman directed that the protest be forwarded to Washington; how General Grant never did so forward it; but afterwards, when Vicksburg was about to surrender, tore it up in Gen. Sherman's presence, much to the satisfaction of the latter.

I have no doubt of the truth of the story, as it perfectly tallies with an account which I have often heard related by parties who were present of the way in which Gen. Grant is said to have come to the decision of making the extraordinary and novel military movement. By which he captured Vicksburg, and which movement was evidently entirely one of his own invention, and greatly adds to the military genius of the man. The people have not [probably because of General Grant's native modesty] been heretofore willing to give him credit for originality of mind, or for that military genius (which is the highest form of mental power) and which conceives as well as executes. In fact, I have heard officers and soldiers assert that to Gen. Sherman alone was due the credit of planning the entire campaign which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. When the truth is, that the campaign was the conception of Gen. Grant himself. And more than this, the most brilliant of it was undertaken contrary to the advice of Gen. Sherman, and in the teeth of his written protest. To Gen. Grant, then, must be accorded the praise of having not only conceived it, but also of having, by his indomitable pluck, self-reliance and dogged obstinacy (the latter trait rising to heroism in the case) carried this great movement to a successful termination, in spite of the opposition of Gen. Sherman, in whose judgment and military talent he reposed such great confidence.

The account of the manner by which Gen. Grant was led to make the great movement, as recounted in the capture of Vicksburg, is as follows:

On the 1st of April, 1863, Generals Grant, Sherman, Oglesby, Secretary of State O. M. Hatch, of the State Auditor Jesse K. Dubois, United States Marshal D. L. Phillips, Congressman Mitchell, of the Ft. Wayne district, Indiana, Commodore Porter and various other naval officers, were on board the flag-ship of Commodore Porter's squadron, the *Black Hawk*. I think they had been upon the Yazoo river to Haines' Bluff, on a reconnaissance of the fortifications, and were returning. The party were seated in the cabin of the flag-ship, and an animated discussion was going forward between General Sherman, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and Hon. D. L. Phillips, all good talkers, and loving to talk. The topic was the question of slavery, for the topic of the war upon it, &c. General Sherman contended that slavery had nothing to do with the war, and should not be made by the war, and that the Southern were high-toned gentlemen; that he had no objection to slavery, *per se*; that the war would last fifteen years; and that the South could only be made to succumb after they had been virtually all but exterminated; also that it was a war between the Puritans and cavaliers. Messrs. Dubois and Phillips, especially the former, stoutly combated these ideas. Mr. Dubois contended that slavery was the cause of the war, and that it must be removed before a permanent peace could be secured; also that, as regarded the duration of it, if those in charge of it would do their duty it would be closed up in a short time; that the people of the North, given them men and money in almost unlimited numbers and amounts, and that the result would be a successful termination. Mr. Phillips then took up the conversation with Gen. Sherman on the subject of slavery, and Gen. Grant, who had remained a silent listener during the other discussion, with the inevitable cigar between his lips, withdrew from the cabin to the deck, and Mr. Dubois followed him. The General had not beckoned the Auditor from the room, but both appeared to be drawn together by one of those mental attractions for which there is no accounting. Upon deck a conversation ensued between the two, the utterance of which was as follows:

General Grant—Uncle Jesse, to tell you the truth, I have come to my wit's end as to the way of negotiating with the rebels, regards the capture of Vicksburg. I do not really know what next move to make. I have tried everything I could think of, and here we are yet. I have been advised that we go back to Memphis and commence an overland march from that point. Mr. Dubois—General Grant, you cannot do that. If you take this army back to Memphis, with all this array of gunboats and transports and all your material of war, the effect will be disastrous on the country. This infernal constitution in our State was only defeated by superhuman exertions. Another election is almost upon us, and the whole Northwest is in the verge of revolution. If you go back you strengthen the rebels. I am for K. & G. C.'s at home. They will call your movement a retreat, and more loudly than ever assert that the South cannot be conquered. If you can do no better, you must storm Vicksburg. If it costs the lives of forty thousand men it must be taken. It is a terrible thing to think of, but it must be done.

General Grant replied that he would reflect upon the matter during the night and let Mr. Dubois know of his determination in the morning. When the morning came, General Grant met Mr. Dubois with a cheerful countenance, and the following conversation took place:

General Grant—Uncle Jesse, you are going home to-day; tell Governor Yates and the people of Illinois for me that I will take Vicksburg in sixty days. Mr. Dubois—General Grant, I am glad to hear you say this; but all I ask you to allow me to tell them is, that you will take Vicksburg. I don't care whether in sixty days or in six months.

General Grant—I am bound to take it. I have decided on my plans. I will not tell you what they are. Even with the best intentions, you might disclose them to the detriment of the movement.

They then parted, and General Grant detailed his plan to General Sherman, who protested in writing, as detailed in the article, but placed himself under the General's orders.

Auditor Dubois went home and told Gov. Yates that Grant would take Vicksburg; that he had no doubt of it; that

Gen. Grant told him to tell him so, and that he must tell it to the people as coming from Governor Yates. Gen. Grant was so confident of the success of his plan, that Gov. Yates repeated it from the stump.

Gen. Grant's next move was to send for John A. McClernand, and ordered him to march his corps from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf. Gen. McClernand proposed some changes in the details of the plan; but Gen. Grant cut him short by saying that he had decided and arranged the entire details for the movement, and only required him—Gen. McClernand—to execute his orders. General McClernand then said he would do that to the best of his ability, and departed on his expedition.

And here it may be well to add, that at this juncture efforts were being made at Washington for the removal of Gen. Grant. Not only West Point was arrayed against him, but Republican members of Congress, some of them from this State, went to Mr. Lincoln and urged his removal, taking back their former endorsements of him. Leading Republican papers in this State also denounced him, and clamored loudly for his supersession. At this time a leading Republican and retired officer from this State, who had been down the river buying cotton, wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln denouncing Gen. Grant, predicting his failure, and urging the appointment of Gen. Pope to his command. He brought the letter to the Hon. C. M. Hatch, then Secretary of State, and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends, and asked him to direct it, but did not show him Mr. Hatch's deputy clerk, seeing the handwriting, would hand it to Mr. Lincoln. Hearing of the occurrence, and suspecting a trick, Mr. Dubois made Mr. Hatch write a letter to the President, which both signed, and which urged him to do nothing against Gen. Grant; that they had been down the river, and so far as they had anything to say in the matter, they were perfectly satisfied with him.

Subsequently to the capture of Vicksburg, Mr. Dubois was in Washington, to obtain a sick furlough for his son, who had been at the siege and was then in a Memphis hospital. Mr. Lincoln himself went to the War Office with Mr. Dubois to obtain the furlough. Returning from the office, and while Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Dubois and Mr. D. L. Phillips were standing in the railing which separates the War-Office grounds from those of the White House, the following conversation, in substance, took place:

Mr. Dubois—Mr. President, I do not like Gen. Grant's paroling those prisoners at Vicksburg. We had better feed them than fight them. Mr. Lincoln straightening himself up to his full height, and his countenance beaming with that peculiar smile which indicated that he was highly pleased: "Dubois, Gen. Grant has done so well, and we are all so pleased at the taking of Vicksburg, let us not quarrel with him about the matter." He also added, "Dubois, placing his foot upon the base of the railing, and taking a certain posture, 'do you know that at one time I stood solitary and alone here in favor of Gen. Grant' (meaning a Member of Congress from Northern Illinois) came and told me that he (Grant) was not worth a cent, and that I would have to remove him. But I remembered that you and Hatch and others had been down there about the 1st of April, and had not said a word to me on the subject."

The Southern Church Pro-Slavery Still. The Baptist Convention of Virginia, which to-day finished its labors, has been one of immediate and intense importance; the first religious General Assembly held since the restoration of the Union. Its action has been watched with much interest both here and at the North. Eighty-two delegates were present, representing the different Baptist Churches throughout the State, who report each society but one active and influential condition, but over the worthlessness of the funds on hand, they were all reported as destitute of means sufficient to meet current expenses.

The resolutions offered for the re-establishment of *The Religious Herald*, burned out by the late fire, on the action of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and relative to the condition and purposes of the colored race, were energetically, vehemently, and in a few instances, disloyally discussed. The editorial management of the *Herald* for the past five years was unequivocally indorsed, the people voted to place it again before the people, and we shall soon again have treason flashed from the press under the guise of religious tolerance. Those who listened to the discussion of the second resolution would hardly have believed we were fighting under the flag of our Union. The severe and venomous scathing the Secretary of War and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society received should have put to blush each delegate present, to listen in the house of God to language unfit for the lowest groggery. A young enthusiast, announcing himself a paroled prisoner, wound up the discussion, which lasted over three hours, with the assertion of "any such order," referring to that giving facilities to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society to take possession of unoccupied Churches within the Union lines and re-establish the preaching of the word of God, "the would defy and fight even to the stake." The poor negro received a dreadful rebuke; out of it all we were to accept their purpose to continue as heretofore his advancement.

New York Millionaires. The richest three of New York millionaires are thus described: William B. Astor, worth about fifty millions, owns about one thousand stores and dwellings, and has the reputation of being a good and lenient landlord. He is a well preserved old gentleman, on the cloudy side of sixty, industrious, reticent and prudent. He seldom shows his face at a public gathering, rarely makes himself conspicuous in the newspapers, and seems to be devoted almost entirely to the task of taking care of his immense fortune. He is tall, straight, spare, gray and venerable. A. T. Stewart is reputed to be worth millions. Though an active business man, he finds time to look after the interests of the city, and he has made himself prominent in his patriotic endeavors to put down the rebellion. He is a tall, thin, nervous, sanguine temperament. He is of about sixty years of age, quiet and dignified in his deportment, and charitably disposed when appeals reach him. In this city and elsewhere, many of the currents of charity are dammed at the desks of private secretaries.

Commodore Vanderbilt is a tall, white-haired, red-checked, handsome old man of seventy, and drives a fast horse, sails a fast boat, and sometimes associates with fast men. He is worth at least twenty (some say forty) millions. He is generous to the poor.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's—Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawley579.

CITY NOTICES.

The Cultivator of Grass.—The large amount of corn planted this season, renders it necessary for the producer to have some improved implements for its cultivation. To meet this demand, I am now building "The Badger State" gig corn planter.

After six months' experimenting with different models, we have one which we are willing should be put to the test, and that it should stand or fall on its own merits. A lengthy description does not seem to be necessary. We will simply say that we are confident it will perform all that any cultivator will, and all that any farmer will require of it. It has six shovels, or four, as desired. The shovels are so arranged as to cultivate wide or narrow shallow or deep, and they all have a very easy side motion. To say that they are made under the supervision of G. F. Lane, is a sufficient guarantee that they will be well made. In fact, they will be warranted in every respect.

The Badger State gig cultivator will be sold this season at \$50 at the shop. Call and see it at the shop one block south of the Hyatt House.

R. J. RICHMOND, Manufacturer, Janesville, May 30, 1865. my3dawley580.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Of the many inventions and improvements of sewing-machines, none have so satisfactorily stood the test of time and service as Grover & Baker's. They have taken the highest premiums at the recent State Fairs of fifteen States; they have, moreover, received the warmest encomiums from all persons who have ever used the machines, and those who have had opportunities to compare the different styles of machines, generally prefer Grover & Baker's to any other. They do the work neatly and well, do not get out of order, and are readily adapted to any kind of sewing. We would advise our lady readers, who are in want of a sewing-machine, to call at Grover and Baker's. —*Brooklyn Standard.*

Offices—No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee, J. A. French, Agent. No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville.

ap2dawley591.

MORRELL'S ELECTRIC MAGNETIC FLUID.—It has been a settled scientific fact that disease is the result of the disturbance of the magnetic forces of the system. That being the case, the natural conclusion would necessarily be, that that which will restore a perfect circulation must be a specific. This the electric magnetic fluid effects, on applying it simply to the surface. Its powers are truly marvellous. It is indicated in all cases when there is a lack of magnetic circulation, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, palsy, bronchitis, consumption, stiff limbs, swollen joints, spasms, cramp, fits, deafness, sore eyes, scrofula, syphilis, cancers, white swelling, prostrated and other female diseases. &c. Morrell's Magnetic Fluid is highly recommended for the cure of cuts, bruises, old sores and burns. If applied to a burn immediately, it will stop it from blistering, and take out the fire at once.

Prepared by Richmond & Morrell, Chicago, Illinois. For sale by F. F. Colwell, G. R. Curtis, E. Rider & Son, and C. B. Colwell, Janesville, Wisconsin. my2dawley596.

Human praise is sweet. But so many thousands of persons have been permanently cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, that to hear this valuable medicine praised is no longer a novelty. For sale by all druggists. June19dawley597.

REMOVED.—Dr. Judd, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to North Main Street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the city. Consultation free. april24dawley598.

HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person having such a house to rent will please address P. O. Box 134. mar18dawley599.

Janesville, March 27th 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From this date the price of livery is 30 per cent. less than former prices. R. Wood. June15dawley600.

FESTIVAL.—The Methodist Sunday School will hold their 5th annual strawberry festival at the Hyatt House Hall on Friday evening next. June20dawley601.

SODA WATER.—Drawn from the celebrated Nichols Fountain at Palmer & Son's, Lappin's Block, three doors east of the Postoffice. my31dawley602.

A LARGE AND varied assortment of cloak and dress trimmings of all kinds, just received at Slocum's. je20dawley603.

Choice Turkey prunes for family and hotel use—the best in the market, at H. A. Hulbard & Co. June20dawley604.

The best assortment of Hoop Skirts west of New York at Slocum's. June20dawley605.

Call for the New Duds and Winter King Buttons at Slocum's Trimming Store. June20dawley606.

Stewart's Alexander Kid Gloves at Slocum's. je20dawley607.

A. C. PATTERSON & CO. Agents for

GOLD'S PATENT Union Steam Heaters; Also dealers in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c. 333 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Orders by mail promptly attended to. je20dawley608.

S. C. WEST & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, Paper Hangings, &c. Also, SPECIAL AGENT for School Book Publishers. Those in need of any article, can save time and trouble by calling on us, as we are offering goods at prices to compete with any market. S. C. WEST & CO., 121 N. Water Street, Milwaukee. je20dawley609.

AFTON EXPRESS—PASSENGERS for Beloit, Rockton, Roscoe, Belvidere and Chicago, via the Chicago and North Western Railroad, can leave Janesville by this route at 8 o'clock a.m., and connect at Alton with trains for all east points, or leave Alton for Janesville at 2 p.m., on the arrival of trains from Chicago. J. A. POWERS, Proprietor, Office at the Hyatt and Myers Houses. Janesville, May 18th, 1865. my10dawley610.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES! THE BEST IN THE MARKET! CYRUS MINER. Sign of the "BIG BOOT." Lappin's Block, Main Street, Directly Opposite the Myers House. On one hand—

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, &c. which he is offering to his customers at

The Lowest Living Prices! On a large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, Balmorals, &c. for Men and Boys' Wear.

CUSTOM WORK On hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. Repairs done with neatness and dispatch.

Satisfaction Warranted in all Cases. Remember the place, sign of the "Big Boot," opposite the Myers House. CYRUS MINER. Janesville, June 17th, 1865. my17dawley611.

THE LITTLE CHAMPION REAPER!

PRICE REDUCED!

ONLY \$125!

Rock River Iron Works.

June 10th, 1865. JAMES HARRIS & CO. je10dawley612.

GOLD DOWNS! GROCERIES!

VANKIRK & MEYERS. Having formed a partnership in a general grocery business at the Old Pioneer Store, near the Hotel of St. James and Milwaukee, on North Main Street, respectfully announce to the citizens of the city and county that they have and are prepared to keep on hand a full and complete selection of Groceries and Meats, and will sell at the lowest prices.

FAMILY GROCERIES. Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest—quality of goods considered. We always keep a large stock of choice Meats and Poultry, and Groceries. Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. We pay Cash for goods for Butter, Eggs, Hams, Lard, Potatoes, &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage for the past two years, we hope to merit by fair dealing and attention to business, a continuance of your favors. S. D. VANKIRK, J. MEYER, my10dawley613.

Janesville, March 21, 1865. my10dawley614.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING AND UPHOLSTERING. The subscriber is now prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING AND UPHOLSTERING.

PHOLSTERING Generally, on the corner of Third and Main Streets, East side of the

CARRIAGE SHOP. Of Hodge & Co., on short notice. All work warranted and terms reasonable. PETER GUTER. Janesville, May 20, 1865. my20dawley615.

W. L. GOOKINS. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

Corner Store, Myer's Block. Janesville, Wis.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing and Repairing.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. my10dawley616.

BARNES BROTHERS. 260 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

Saddlery Hardware Carriage Trimmings, Leather, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Hubs, Spokes, Felles, Springs, Axles, &c.

Agents for Milroy's Case Hardened Axes, and all Tempered Springs. Also Smith's Case Hardened Axes. je20dawley617.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

VERY CHEAP!

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK. Opposite Dearborn's Book Store.

AT A. PALMER & SONS Drug and Grocery Store.

A. PALMER, J. PALMER, JR., E. PALMER. my10dawley618.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS. Sealed proposals will be received at the Executive office at Madison, until Tuesday, the 24th day of June, instant, at 12 o'clock of the day, for the purpose of building the South Wing block, for the purpose of building the plan and specifications on file in the Executive office. The Architect, Mr. E. T. Nils, of Milwaukee, will be in attendance on the 13th and 21st days of June, in fact, and make any explanations that may be required relative to the plans.

A bond of one thousand dollars, with sufficient securities, will be required from the successful bidder, to secure the faithful execution of the contract. The whole work is to be completed by the 1st day of September, 1865. The Commissioners by the first day of September, A. D. 1865.

WYMAN BROTHERS, Acting Governors, LUGGIES, KITCHENS, Sec'y of State, SAML. D. HASTINGS, Sec'y of State, WYMAN BROTHERS, Attorney General, Building Commissioners.

REMOVAL—OR: HALE has re- moved his Store, from Institute to the Hyatt House Block, and is now at the corner of Third and Main Streets. je20dawley619.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Comprising every article used in the house, can be had at the lowest prices at the

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

Clothing.

G. T. BELDING & CO. G. T. BELDING & CO. THE GREAT Chicago Clothing House Chicago Clothing House Nos. 98, 100, 102 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, Where was he found

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